342 as early as the 1930's to have stone houses constructed for their private use.[1]

361 During the years of prosperity in the middle of the 30's a
241 number of Bedouin groups in the Negev made use of mechanized harvesters which they borrowed from the Jewish colonists of Gederah.[2] Not all the tribesmen, however, were actively engaged in agriculture. As late as 1942 the Terahin had their lands cultivated by tenant farmers and day laborers from South Judean villages.[3]

X166 Among the Bedouin of Northern Palestine the trend towards
241 sedentarization dates back to the 1860's, when many of the tribes-
243 men began to engage in agriculture.[4] In the 1930's all the nomads of the Sharon, Jezreel and the Galilee were in the possession of land which was cultivated either by the tribesmen or tenant farmers.[5] Contrary to the Bedouin of the Beersheba district the nomads of Northern Palestine were quick to learn the value of law and order.[6] Under the influence of neighboring fellahin the tribesmen have become increasingly attached to the land and pre-occupied with agriculture. Although methods of cultivation remained very primitive, an improvement of conditions has been observed since the 1930's.[7]

---

1. Ashkenazi, 1938, p. 17
2. ibid.
3. Poliak, 1942
4. Ashkenazi, 1938, p. 15
5. ibid., pp. 3-4
6. ibid., p. 16
7. ibid., p. 17